FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Conclusion of the speech of Hon. A. G. Brown, Senator from Mississippi:

It seems to me, sir, this question may be understood by reducing it to an issue as between private gentlemen. Let us for a moment put the two Governments aside and suppose the controversy to exist between General Pierce and Lord Clarenden. His lordship has personal interests to be looked after on the estate of Gen. Pierce, and for that purpose he sends his private and confidential servant. The General receives the servant on the implied understanding that he is to commit no trespass nor violate in any way the domestic regulations of the state. In a short time he is found taking unwarrantable liberties with the General's property and inciting his domesties to acts of insubordination. The General complains to his lordship, and is answered that "stringent instructions were given to the servant not to act improperly, and above all things not to have any concealment from Gen. Pierce;" and his lordship adds, "I am sorry if any thing has been done by my servant to give offence." Willing to settle the matter on easy terms and not understanding fully what the servant has been doing, the General expresses a qualified satisfaction. Soon after he finds that his lordship's servant, instead of discontinuing his objectionable practices, is still actively carrying them on, and, to assure himself against detection, has resorted to secret signs and "cyphers" with which to communicate with the servants about the premises. Gen. Pierce calls on Lord Clarendon a second time, communicates these facts, and assures him that he has abundant proof of the continued misconduct of his servant, and respectfully but earnestly remonstrates against his being allowed thus to act. His lordship, instead of listening to the complaint and at once satisfying the General of his sincere friendship by reprimanding or removing the obnoxious servant, asserts that the servant has done nothing but what he had the right to do; accuses the General of resorting to despotic measures to get up testimony against him; and finally, winds up the whole matter by broadly intimating that, as the General does not keep his own domestics in very good order, he has no right to be complaining of other people's servants.

On this statement of the case what would any fair-minded man say? Would not the universal judgment of every just man be that General Pierce's conduct had been gentlemanly and forbearing, while that of Lord Clarendon had been deceptive, haughty, supercilious, insolent, and overbearing, and that a decent self-respect would require the General to send the servant home with a civil message to his master to keep him there until they both learned better manners?

Now, if you will substitute the United States for Gen. Pierce, Great Britain for Lord Clarendon, Mr. Crampton for his lordship's confidential servant, and the people tampered with for the domesties of Gen. Pierce, you have this whole enlistment imbroglio in a nutshell.

What the President means to do I am not authorized to say; but if he does not give Mr. Crampton his passports and revoke the exequaturs of Consuls Matthew, Barclay, Rowecroft, and others complicated in this business, we had as well hang the national harp upon a willow and cease talking about the honor and glory of our country.

In what I have felt called upon to say, Mr. President, it has been my purpose to speak plainly—if you please, bluntly, for I am a plain, blunt man; but it has been no part of my purpose to incite a war spirit in the country. Next to dishonor I should regard a war, and a war with Great Britain especially, as the greatest calamity that could befall our country. If the British Government is not seeking a quarrel with us we shall have no war. We are right in the controversy; and when Lord Clarendon and the British Cabinet and people see that we are in earnest and mean to be respected they will do us justice, unless they are seeking war. If, on the other hand, Great Britain is seeking a quarrel we may have war. The present affords her a decent pretext for urging it on; and in that view of subject the sooner matters are brought to an issue the better.

I know not by what spirit the British Cabinet may be actuated; but on the good sense, sound judgment, and the interested friendship of the British people I have the firmest reliance. They will make no war with us if they can help it. The calamities to our country would be great indeed; but the disasters to British trade, to British labor; and British commerce would be incalculable. A war would stop our cotton gins, but it would also stop her spinning jennies. If she can afford to quit spinning cotton, we can afford to quit raising it. But enough of this. I hope we shall have no war; there is not an American citizen who ought to desire it. I hope there are very few who would not avoid it so long as it can be avoided on honorable terms, nor one who would not hail it as a blessing, if the honor of the country required it. It is to be hoped that the British Government will not push this matter to the *ultima ratio* of war, or submission to her will and the insolence of her servants. If she does, I choose the former; the country, in my opinion, with one voice will choose the former. It will be found that our love of peace does not carry us to the point of craven submission to insult; and that, however we may differ and wrangle among ourselves, we demand respect from strangers towards every member of the political household. As against a common foe we should, I am sure, present a broad united front, extending from Maine to California; we should vie with one another in deeds of devotion to a common and beloved country. We should show the world that, broad as our country is, diversified as are her interests, she is loved with a singleness of devotion by all her sons; that we love her great valleys and high mountains, her deep blue lakes and her broad clear rivers, her fertile soil and her rich mines, her great cities and her vast commerce; that she is ours in all her grand proportions, and that—

"The pedestal on which her glory stands
Is built of all our hearts and all our hands."

TO THE AMERICAN PARTY SOUTH.

It is necessary for the rank and file of the American party South to consult together in regard to the PLATFORM adopted by the national council at its called session, and the candidates placed *upon it* by the national convention.

The 12th article of the platform of June, 1855, announced these four propositions as the deliberate sense of the American party:

1st. That the existing laws on the subject of slavery ought to be abided by and maintained, as a final settlement of the whole matter, in spirit and substance; and there ought to be no further legislation by Congress on the subject.

2d. That, whether it possesses the *power* or not, Congress *ought* not to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

3d. That it would be a violation of the compact between the United States and Maryland, and contrary to good faith, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th. That when a new State presents herself for admission into the Union she has a *right* to come in if her constitution is republican, and she has the requisite population, whether that constitution recognises or prohibits slavery.

It was a very general feeling at the South that we yielded something too much in "pretermitting" an expression of opinion as to the *power* of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery in the Territories. In most of the Southern States the State councils made platforms stronger on this point than the national one. None made weaker.

But in framing that platform we were not making one *for the South alone*, but one that *Northern* conservative men could safely stand on; and it was *right* that we should not ask them to declare *one* opinion as to the *power* of Congress, while they entertained *another* diametrically opposite, *if they would agree that Congress* OUGHT *not to exercise the power* even if it has it.

The June platform does not declare that Congress ought to *do* ANY affirmative act about slavery, *but only that it ought to do nothing.*

No southern American, once having planted his feet on that platform, can step off from it to another without *deserved* risk of political ruin and annihilation.

No southern man *ought* to abandon, or *can* safely abandon, any one of the four propositions. If he does, the South ought to, and will, abandon him.

The national council, meeting on the call of States which had repudiated the June platform, was assembled in February for *the purpose* of repudiating the 12th article. The northern men took control of it at the beginning, upon the wrong basis of representation, and kept that control.

The 12th article, with all the rest of the platform, was struck out, and a new one substituted.

That new platform declares that the people of a Territory have the right to frame their own constitution and laws [when?] and regulate their own social and domestic affairs; but the word *slavery* is carefully avoided; and it conceales them, not the *right*, but the PRIVILEGE, of admission into the Union when they have the requisite population.

It certainly gives up *the three first* propositions of the 12th article, and it *waters* the 4th so that it amounts to little or nothing.

The 1st proposition was the chief one of the 12th article. The South imperatively demands that the agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress shall cease, and especially that it shall no longer legislate on that subject in the Territories.

The South demands, and has a *right* to demand, in every platform, democratic, whig, or American, *specific* language on the subject of slavery. It does not want to be told that laws *constitutionally* enacted are to be obeyed until repealed or decided null by judicial authority. It does not want to be told that a new State shall have the *privilege* of admission. It is tired of ambiguities, and sick of generalities; and, as the matter now stands, when a man reclaims his slave at the risk of his life, and at ten times the expense of the slave—when clergymen preach sedition, and States pass personal-liberty acts—ambiguities and generalities are a mere transparent cheat and fraud on the South.

And such a fraud is *any* platform that studiously omits the word *slavery*, and uses roundabout phrases, circumlocutions, to *avoid* expressing plain ideas.

If the *new* platform is the same in *substance* as the old, why the change? If it is not, the South has no use for it.

The new platform leaves the northern men who stand upon it perfectly free to agitate against the fugitive slave law, for the abolition of slavery in the District, for suppressing the trade in slaves between different States, and for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; and it *specially* denounces the repeal of that compromise by denouncing the President for abetting it.

I do not envy the southern man who undertakes to defend the new platform after once standing on the old one.

I was a member of the national council both in June and in February. In June I desired at first to *exclude* the question of slavery from the platform, denouncing, and not unless I *could* denounce, in doing so, the men of the party in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in the North, who had declared anti-slavery to be part of the national American creed, as having done so without authority, and so perverted and prostituted the organization to improper purposes.

Met by a unanimous resolve on the part of the northern members to have a declaration that the Missouri Compromise ought to be restored, I aided in establishing the 12th article. Once upon it, and deeming it eminently right in principle, it became impossible for *me* to abandon it, or consent to its modification. When it was struck out, I withdrew from the council, and destroyed my credentials as a delegate to the nominating convention, in which I refused to take my seat.

The American party South *cannot* stand on the new platform. It *must necessarily* repudiate it On it it would not carry a single county anywhere.

It is said that the men nominated are platform enough. That *might* be so, if we had *no* platform; if they were *on* no platform; if we had never *had* a platform.

It is said that the new platform is *substantially* the same as the old one. Then how came it to be offered by a freesoiler from Illinois, who declared, after it was adopted, that he would vote for the admission of no State permitting slavery? If it suits *him*, it cannot suit *me*.

It is *not* substantially the same. It was *framed* in Washington, to get rid of the 12th article. It was *offered* and *adopted* for that purpose in Philadelphia; and we may as well look it frankly in the face. It *yields up* all that we fought for and gained the June before.

And now as to the candidates. That I may not be misunderstood, let me say that I was *always* a whig until I joined the American party. I was a supporter of Mr. Fillmore's administration. I was indignant when he was thrown aside for General Scott. What I thought of him then I think now.

But when we formed the American party, we assured our democratic friends who joined us that it was *not* meant to be the whig party in disguise. They joined us in that belief. On my motion my State council declared that the nominee for President ought to be a northern man whose antecedents had been democratic. I was playing fairly.

The old whig organizations are reviving all over the country. The old whig committees and clubs are alive and astir again. Our democratic brethren will say that we have deceived them; and that it *is* the old whig party in disguise. I think that it was not fit and proper to nominate a man who had been so deeply identified with the whig party—a whig and nothing else. I do not say it was bad faith to do it. I do not so even insinuate; but I do say that, if I had aided in such nomination, I should have felt that my democratic brothers had some right to complain of *me*.

They *do* feel all over the South that they have been *trapped; and, my word for it, they will not stay in the trap.* The new platform *warrants* them in leaving the party, and the *whig* nomination will *urge* them to do it; and they will go back to their old faith if the matter is left as it is.

Southern *democratic* Americans can neither stand on the *platform* nor support the *candidate*.

No southern American can successfully defend the platform.

What is to be done? Shall we disband? Shall we merge in the democratic party? I, for one, say No. It would be too lame and impotent a conclusion; and many of *their* northern allies are no more reliable than ours. We are not yet ready to give up our American principles. We have sat with free-soilers long enough.

Let, then, the State councils of the several southern States at once assemble and deliberate. It is high time we were doing so. Let us lay down *one* platform for all the South going upon the subject of slavery no further than the 12th article went, in order that the conservative men in the North may stand upon it with us. Do not let us force them from us. They *will* stand on *that* article, *if we will be true to ourselves.* Let us not ask them to do more, and that which they *cannot* do.

Then let us place candidates on that platform. If we think we cannot succeed with a candidate who endorses *all* our views, let us take a democrat who has been tried, and always found true to the South and the constitution, at home and in the councils of the country. Let us say to the country, we are willing to *wait* for the success of our *American* principles. The first thing to do is, to give our country quiet. We will take this man, trusting to his antecedents. We ask of him no other pledges. We will trust to his American feelings and instincts to do justice to those who like him are American-born, confident that he will not fill the offices of the country with foreigners, to the exclusion of those born on the soil.

Let us place this northern democrat—one like Bayard and Du Gueselin, without fear and without reproach—and a southern whig of our party at once before the country and rally to their flag the conservatives of the Union.

We need not fear that our *American* principles will not succeed in the end. Unembarrassed by other questions, the American *instincts* of the people will in time make them victorious everywhere.

Or, if that does not suit our views, let us nominate candidates of our *own* party, on our *own* platform, nail our flag to the masthead, and take the chances of the battle; satisfied with defeat if it entails no dishonor and no betrayal of the South.

It is a delicate thing to do—that which I am about to do; but the South has too many platforms, each State a different one, and the same State, in some cases, three or four in succession.

I submit one to the South, which several gentlemen from different States have concurred in framing. It is the June platform, with some modifications, reduced to propositions. It is plain, distinct, specific; it needs no interpreter. We would fain hope that our brothers in the South may approve it. But, at all events, *we* stand upon it, and we *mean* to stand upon it, now and hereafter. It will at least elicit discussion and bring about deliberation, and *action* perhaps; and that is all which we at present purpose to effect.

A. P.

The Next Census.—Statistical Suggestions.—As of late our Government is endeavoring, with each new census, to throw a fresh flood of statistical information before the people, we would suggest that particular pains should be taken to get an exact account on the following points: *First*, the entire number of persons in the United States who mind their own business; *Second*, the entire number of persons who let the business of other people entirely alone; *Third*, the entire number of petty pot-house politicans who utterly regardless of such respectable and legitimate callings as give them a comfortable support, reject such callings for the purpose of running after precarious and paltry political offices, which pay them but a miserable pittance at best, and which they are never sure of retaining beyond the time their party may be in power. Such information as this, incorporated into our census returns, would be useful and instructive.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Wallace's Oak.—Wallace's Oak, which has stood for centuries as a landmark at Ellerslie, was uprooted by a gale which recently swept over Scotland. This venerable tree has of late years been dwindling away from mature decay. It measured about four or five feet in diameter. Its fall removes one of the most ancient memorials of the great Sir William Wallace. It stood within a short distance of the mansion-house in which tradition says he was born. This famous tree has often been robbed of its branches, for the purpose of manufacturing snuff-boxes and other fancy articles.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.—Brigs S P Brown fm Cardenas, Emily from Boston; Schrs. H Travers from Charleston, W H Smith fm New York. 24.—U S M packet D Reid fm Smithville, schr. Ann Maria from Lockwoods Folly. 26.—Schr. W H Howard fm Sloop Point.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1856.

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.—On Tuesday last the celebrated Cobb case, which has been pending for some years, was tried. Enoch Cobb *versus* Wm. Kornegay and ninety-five others. It was an action for libel and conspiracy, in which the plaintiff, a Baptist preacher, claimed $75,000 damages from 96 of the most respectable citizens of Wayne, Duplin, and Lenoir counties, for an alleged combination to drive Cobb out of Duplin—they alleging as a reason, that he had incited slaves to house-burning, causing very serious and alarming destruction of property.

The trial brought an immense crowd of parties and witnesses to Lumberton (the case having been removed to Robeson.) It consumed the entire day and until 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when Judge Caldwell delivered his charge to the Jury. After some deliberation the Jury returned a verdict against ten of the defendants for $100—that is, $10 each. There was no evidence to convict the defendants on the count for conspiracy.

For the Plaintiff, Messrs. Troy, McLean, Banks, and Leitch. For the Defendants, Messrs. H. L. Holmes and J. G. Shepherd. A correspondent from an adjoining county writes us, that "Messrs. Shepherd and Banks of your town more than sustained, on this occasion, the high reputation they have acquired as advocates. The speech of Mr. Shepherd, in particular, I have heard spoken of as one of great force and beauty."

THE AMERICAN PARTY SOUTH.—The very remarkable paper in another column, addressed "to the American Party South," deserves the attention of men of all parties at the South. It is from the pen of Albert Pike, of Arkansas, one of the most distinguished leaders of the American party, and second to but few in this country in point of talents. We publish it, as an item of the news of the day, and as a part of the history of the late Council and Convention of that party.

We learn from Mr. Pike, that Mr. Fillmore is not a Know Nothing: that he is "*a Whig and nothing else.*" We do not agree with his wish to select a democrat in his stead. But that is his party's business, not ours.

We have not seen the "platform" which he speaks of in the closing paragraph.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD ON THE CURRENCY. The Standard is not satisfied (after sixteen days' cogitation over it,) with our prompt and emphatic disclaimer of having either insinuated or thought that the Commissioners of Revisal had altered the law after it passed the Assembly. We are indifferent about it, having said enough to satisfy any reasonable person. And the readers of the Standard would have been satisfied, we think, if that paper had not garbled what we said, stopping short in a quotation from this paper exactly at the point where the omission of a line or two put a different face upon the matter. This is on a par with the recent omission of marks of quotation, by which that paper deliberately represented *us* as saying what we never said, but what the Greensborough Patriot said. It is not a fair mode of discussing a question, or of treating an opponent.

The Standard chooses, for some reason to us unknown, to charge us with making such an insinuation against the Commissioners. Why the Commissioners? That paper itself shows that a number of other persons are equally amenable to the insinuation, if we had made one. But its puissant arm was only raised to defend the Commissioners, and that, too, when it was assured that they were not assailed.

The Standard asks us to answer several questions, and we cheerfully comply:—

1st. "Does the Observer believe that the Legislature of 1848 would have granted the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville as it is, if the power had been openly claimed for it at the time, under said charter, of issuing 1's and 2's?"

We answered that question in our last, by showing, that the gentleman under whose direction the charter was draughted distinctly informed the member who introduced it, that it carried with it such a power; and that various members of the Legislature so understood it at the time.

2d. "If the said bank can, under its charter as expounded, issue one dollar bills, may it not also issue dime and half dime bills? Where is the evidence that the Legislature intended to limit the lowest issue to one dollar? By what process of reasoning does the Observer fix any limit? It cannot be denied—indeed, the conclusion is inevitable, that if the power now exercised be rightful, the Legislature has empowered one bank in the State, and one only, with a capital of $800,000, to flood the State with sixteen millions of paper dimes!—or thirty-two millions of paper half dimes!! Will the Observer insist that such a power was intended to be granted, or, in fact, is granted?"

These four questions are so identical, and dependent on each other, that we will answer them in a lump.

By the law of 1816, the issue or circulation of "due-bills" was prohibited. And by the law of 1809 the term "due-bills" was defined to mean promissory notes "for a less sum than ten shillings," or $1. (See Laws of North Carolina, edition of 1821, vol. 2, pages 1156 and 1331.)

This identical prohibition of "due-bills" was incorporated in the Revised Statutes, (edition of 1837, page 212.) And was in force in 1848–9, when the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville was passed. Of course the Bank of Fayetteville was prohibited, by that previously existing law, from issuing "dime and half dime bills," or any other bills under one dollar. The evidence that the Legislature "intended to limit the lowest issue to $1," is expressly contained in that law. That law fixes the limit. The Standard's sage "conclusion," therefore, is not "inevitable;" it is absurd, contrary to the express words of the statute.

Can it be possible that the editor of the Standard, (a lawyer himself, and assisted as he has undoubtedly been during the discussion of this subject by at least one of the distinguished lawyers who prepared the Revised Code,) is ignorant of these laws of the State? We cannot suppose it? *If* so ignorant, it is certainly most remarkable. And if not—if the editor was aware of the above cited laws—it manifests one of the boldest and baldest attempts at humbug that we have yet seen.

But it is not only a humbug. The whole scope of the questions shows that the Standard intends to represent us as claiming the right in the Bank to issue dime and half dime bills; and thus to make our defence of the law as it really exists odious in the public mind. Instead of discussing fairly a question of policy and of law like this, it conceals material facts on which it turns. We have no hope even of seeing this plain answer to its questions, or any of the facts stated in our last as to the passage of the Bank charter, copied into the Standard.

In our opinion, all this "universally unpopular" legislation against $1 and $2 notes, has been prompted by a few influential and active stockholders in one of the other banks, which by its charter is prohibited from issuing such notes. That bank and all the banks, are making very liberal dividends without the power to issue small notes. But a few of its stockholders, with more regard to their own interest than to the convenience and interest of the public, are envious of a power in another bank above that possessed by their own. That, we suspect, is the secret of the careful suppression of names by the Standard. The officers and stockholders in the other banks, so far as we know, are satisfied with things as they are. They acknowledge the advantage of small notes to a reasonable extent, as at present, and are not anxious to have them issued by all the banks in the State, lest they should become so common as to pass the point of mere convenience, and become an evil. We do not mean to say that these are the only opponents of small bills. There are some who are so from principle. But the above are the active ones.

FIGHTING PARSONS—No, not fighting Parsons, but only blustering, bullying Parsons, that keep far enough out of harm's way themselves, and only do what they can to excite other people to fight. See the following account of a meeting in New Haven, and there will be no wonder that religion is getting to so low an ebb at the North. No wonder that at this time *three* Ministers are figuring prominently before the public in divorce cases. The only wonder about it is, that there are scores of Southern young men now at Yale College, getting their education from Professor Silliman, Professor Norton, and others of their kidney.

From the N. Y. Express.

SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS—SHARPE'S RIFLES.

The New Haven Journal chronicled in substance some queer doings, sayings, &c., in New Haven, —on "Kansas" and "rifles," &c., &c.,—but the Times thus throws a flood of light upon the meeting held there:

PROF. SILLIMAN RECEIVES SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, rose and said that he did not hope Sharpe's Rifles would be put to the fullest use of which they were capable, but self defence, especially in the cause of Freedom, is a sacred duty. He deprecated the necessities of the times which demand such precaution on the part of settlers in Kansas, but he believed in meeting manfully the present exigencies, bad as they might be. He said he desired to head the list for the procuring of a number of weapons of defence for the party setting out, and that therefore Mr. Lines might put down on the paper "*B. Silliman, one Sharpe's Rifle.*"

The price of a rifle was $25.

Mr. Russell and Rev. Mr. Dutton rose both at once. Mr. Russell speaks first: "Put me down for one."

Rev. Mr. Dutton (Pastor of the Church)—One of the deacons of this Church, Mr. Harvey Hall, is going out with the Company, and I, as his pastor, desire to present to him a bible and a Sharpe's rifle. [Great Applause.]

F. P. Pie—I will give one.

Stephen D. Pardee—I will give one for myself, and also one for my wife!

Rev'd H. W. Beecher—I like to see that; it is a stroke right and left! [Great laughter.]

Charles Ives—Put me down for *three.*

Thomas R. Trowbridge—Put *me* down for *four!* [Continued laughter.]

Dr. J. I. Howe—I will subscribe for one.

A gentleman said that Miss Mary Dutton would give one.

Dr. Stephen J. Hubbard—*One.*

Mr. Beecher here stated that if *twenty-five* could be raised on the spot, he would pledge twenty-five more from Plymouth Church—fifty being a sufficient number for the whole supply. [Clapping of hands all over the house.]

Prof. Silliman now left Mr. Beecher to speak for the bid, and sat down to enjoy the occasion.

Mr. Killam—I give one.

Mr. Beecher—*Killam*—That's a significant name in connection with a Sharpe's rifle. [Laughter.]

Prof. W. A. Norton—One for me!

Mr. Vining—Another for me!

Mr. Moses Tyler—I will pledge one Sharpe's rifle from the *Junior Class in Yale College!* (Great applause.)

Prof. Silliman (rising in his seat and sweeping the galleries with his eye)—*There are four Classes in Yale College!* [Immense sensation.]

Henry Trowbridge—One!

J. G. North—One!

Mr. Beecher—I think Kansas will now know that there is a *North!* [Great applause.]

William Kingsley—One for me!

Lucius L. Olmstead—One.

Mr. Dunlay—I will pledge one for the *Senior* Class in Yale College!

It was now ascertained, that instead of twenty-five, twenty-*seven* rifles had been subscribed, the cost of which, together with the amount received at the door for admission fees, made the collection for Kansas in the North Church, *one thousand dollars.*

THE PACIFIC.—Hope of the safety of the Pacific is almost abandoned. It is now 64 days since she sailed from Liverpool. It is probable that she struck an iceberg and went down, with all on board, about 200 persons. Such is supposed to have been the fate of the steamer President, which sailed from New York on the 11th of March 1841, and never was heard of; and of the steamer City of Glasgow, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th March 1854, with more than 400 persons on board, and has never been heard of.

WHIG CONVENTIONS.—The Richmond Whig says that the old-line Whigs of Virginia will hold a State Convention during the summer, to determine upon their course of action.

The National Intelligencer gives notice that the Whig Convention in Maryland will be held in April.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "American Banner," published at Edenton, N. C., by Mr. Henry E. Colton, formerly of this place. Our young friend has our best wishes for his success.

The paper is published on the cash system. Terms $2 per annum.

Thos. D. McDowell, Esq., senator from Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, declines being a candidate for re-election.

STUMPING THE STATE.—The North Carolinian and Hillsboro' Recorder, express approval of the suggestion, by the Asheville Spectator, that the candidates for Governor should not take the stump. The Raleigh Standard says that it has no objection to its adoption.

GOV. WISE.—Some of the Virginia papers assert that Gov. Wise is deranged. We hope not. It is rather probable that his erratic conduct is but the result of habit, made more inveterate by success.

From the North Carolinian.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this Society was celebrated in this place at the Session Room of the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening last. Rev. A. Gilchrist presided and Geo. McNeill, Esq., acted as Secretary. The Treasurer read his report, which we publish below in accordance with a resolution of the Society. Interesting remarks were made by W. McL. McKay and B. Fuller, Esqs., and by Rev. Mr. Durwell. The Society has done much good in the county by placing the Bible in the hands of those who were heretofore without it. Many incidents were related by those engaged in the work, showing the necessity of keeping some one employed in canvassing the county and distributing religious books.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Adam Gilchrist.

Vice Presidents—Rev. J. H. Brent, Rev. R. H. Jones, E. L. Winslow, E. J. Lilly, B. Fuller, Arch'd McLean.

Sec'y and Treas.—George McNeill.

REPORT of the Treasurer of the Cumberland County Bible Society, March 17, 1856.

Shortly after the last annual meeting the Board took measures to explore and re-supply our county with Bibles, for which purpose they secured the services of Mr. A. Graham at 50 cents per day and 20 per cent. on amount of sales and collections. He was engaged in this work 230 days.

He sold Bibles to the amount of	$519 17
Donated to the destitute	202 81
Received in contributions	3 16
Visited families,	1860
Families found destitute of the Bible,	463
Families none of which could read,	61

The whole of our county was thoroughly explored and supplied, and several districts in Harnett before the division.

The sales at the Depository amount to $121 36.

We have purchased of the parent society Bibles and Testaments to the amount of $707 93, and paid for them, and are now free of debt. We have, I suppose, about $75 worth of Books on hand, and have in the Treasury $135 93, which may be invested in Bibles, and will be a sufficient supply for our Depository, leaving the collections now being made to be applied to the general cause.

There have been distributed at the Depository 38 common Bibles, 1 octavo Bible, 2 large Testaments and Psalms, 6 school and 6 cloth Testaments.

A condensed statement of Mr. Graham's reports:

DISTRICTS.	Days employed.	Am't Bibles sold.	Amount donated.	Families visited	Families destitute of Bible.	Families in which none could read.
Quewhiffle	20	$41 68	$4 59	90	1*	†
Rockfish,	35	112 36	22 19	252	40	14
Barbecue,	26	72 71	17 30	127	20	9
Seventy-first,	29	63 61	16 75	225	17	7
Flea Hill,	24	43 59	19 98	192	58	10
Averasboro',	17	32 58	19 91	136	55	10
Grove,	18	31 86	27 18	144	68	8
Neill's Creek, part	5	18 53	9 90	44	23	‡
Carver's Creek,	16	38 83	16 00	132	30	‡
Lock's Creek,	15	22 50	12 69	124	25	4
Cedar Creek,	15	31 60	14 42	144	30	‡
Fayetteville,	10	9 28	21 90	280	46	‡
	230	519 17	202 81	1860	413	61

*Had part of a Bible. †All could read. ‡No report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. McNEILL, Treas.

DIED,

In this place, Wednesday morning, 26th inst., of Consumption, JOHN BOURKE, a native of Ireland, in his 28th year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. March 27.—Str. Fanny, with passengers, and goods for H McDonald, M W Jessup, Stedman & Horne, J W Powers & Co, W J McDiarmid, W Bow, W Booth, J H Roberts & Co, P P Johnson, J Hussey, J O Boon & Co, J C Poe, D & W McLaurin, B Rose, H & E J Lilly, E W Willkings.

C F Line, March 27, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, J Hill, L B Hooper, S J Hinsdale, J W Baker, A W Steel, Worth & Utley, J A Womack & Co, B C Parver, C Harrison & Co.

Banks' Line, March 26, Str J R Grist, with goods for Jno Gilchrist, J Kyle jr, E C Hall, W McIntyre, P Taylor, A Spence, G Brandt, A G Thornton, Worth & Utley, A W Steel.

From the National Intelligencer.

FROM AN AMERICAN RESIDENT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, March 5, 1856.

Notwithstanding the general belief to the contrary, I have little confidence that the present negotiations will lead to peace. Russia will never submit to the terms which will be demanded by the Allied Powers. England has made and is still making great preparations for the coming season, and particularly as regard operations in the Baltic, where, if war continues, it is highly probable a great and deperate effort will be made against Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. If such an attempt is made, blood will flow in torrents, let the result be as it may; for those places will be defended by not less then one hundred and fifty thousand of the very *elite* of the Russian army. When we take into view the magnitude and strength of the fortifications, the shortness of the season for operations, the means or appliances that can be brought forward for the defence of the places, the chances are decidedly against the success of the Allies in the attempt to capture either or both.

Under present circumstances, it is evident that England will not favor a peaceful result to the negotiations, and will therefore endeavor to urge such terms on Russia as the latter cannot and will not accept. She will be as exacting as if she had destroyed the entire Russian army, and had already one foot on St. Petersburgh and the other on Moscow; grasping with one hand the Crimea and with the other the Danubian provinces. As already said, I cannot believe Russia will submit to them; but if she is willing to do so now, John Bull had rather close the bargain than "stand the hazard of the die" in another campaign, for he may very easily "go further and fare worse." My belief, however, is that there is a deep game playing, and that in a few weeks from this hostilities will be raging more bitterly and extensively than ever. Certain it is that both in this country and in England preparations are going forward on a gigantic scale for the continuance of the war, and in Russia equally extensive arrangements for defence.

Orders recently went to the South to send ten thousand men to the Crimea, and they are now embarking at Marseilles and Toulon. On the 29th ultimo orders were likewise received at Toulon to dispatch immediately five sail of the line and three frigates to the Black Sea, and they are hurrying off in all haste; and they are again chartering clipper ships, and several large ones are now loading at Marseilles with stores for the army. They are also preparing at Toulon five large screw steamers for the transportation of troops, and the Bretagne, the largest steamship of war in existence, had just arrived there from Brest. She mounts 140 guns, and is of 1200 horse power. The Royal Albert and Marlborough, each of 130 guns, are of 960 horse power; the Duke of Wellington less. The Napoleon, which *was* the largest steamer in the French navy, is only of 90 guns.

I have no faith in there being a peace, though a general belief prevails that it will take place in eight or ten days. If it does, it will be in contradiction to every thing I see and hear as to what is passing around me. If peace is made, and on the basis promulgated, it will be because there is an understanding between France, Russia and Austria, adverse to England. It doubtless is a great and important item for Russia as well as for Austria to break up the present alliance between France and England; and if France says there shall be peace, England will have no alternative but to agree, as she will never think of continuing the war single-handed against Russia.

It is now fully understood that the French troops will continue to occupy Turkey, and a very strong garrison will be maintained at Constantinople, which city, as I wrote you some time since, will, whether there is peace or war, remain in permanent possession of France.

Louis Napolean is certainly at this moment the arbiter of Europe. Since he has been her ruler, France has risen from a degraded position to the first in the world. He has great talent and industry and governs with a firm unwavering hand. The world has never known a more absolute Government. Ministers, legislators, generals, civilians, and the military will all bow in abject submission to his imperial will. Every thing moves like clock work. There appears to be no dissatisfaction, and not an act of cruelty, not even of injustice, since he has been Emperor, and, so far as known, not a foolish or injudicious measure has been adopted. In the United States I do not think you do him justice; but posterity will do it, for he is a wonderful man. Look at the parallel between Julius Cæsar and Napoleon and then of Augustus and Louis Napoleon. If the latter lives both parallels will be realized, and France too will enjoy an "Augustan age" of power, glory, and progress. If the Emperor has a son at the now soon expected confinement of the Empress he will receive the title of King of Algeria, and Prince Napoleon (the son of Jerome) will be appointed viceroy of that important colony, which will have a separate government, something on the plan of that of Ireland.

Lord Clarendon recently said to one of the Russian negotiators now here. "You bring us peace." "No, my Lord," was the reply; "I come to seek it."

If war is continued breadstuffs will rise rapidly. At present eight out of ten believe in peace, which would let loose two crops that have accumulated in the Black Sea, and which will more than cover the deficiency; and hence the recent decline in prices.

Land Warrants.—Complaint is made that some of the dealers in the Northern cities create sudden and injurious fluctuations in the land warrant market by means of the telegraph, destroying confidence in the minds of the old soldiers and their representatives. We think it must be a seared conscience that can be reconciled to the propriety of speculations of this sort upon the needy. It is stated that within the last week high rates were published in New York, and by the time warrants reached the market the rates were suddenly depressed, without any apparent cause. The opening season must have a tendency to increase the demand, and prices will again advance unless the supplies be larger than usual.—*Nat. Intell.*

The Democrats have carried *Eden*, says an exchange. This is an important victory, for, according to tradition, it was carried by a Black Republican [the *Devil*,] at a very early day—the victory having been achieved, as all victories of that party are, by bribery and deception.

Woodstock Age.

By which faction, the *Adam*-antine or the Softs? But "democrats" are successful everywhere up to the *Eve* of election, and if they don't prove *Able* to carry the day, they raise *Cain* in the way of howling.

A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. "Your Majesty," said she, "my husband treats me badly." "That is none of my business," replied the King. "But he speaks ill of you," said the lady. "That," he replied, "is none of your business."

"Have you read my *last* speech?" said a prosy M. P. to a friend. "I hope so," was the satisfactory reply.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The packet-ship Germania, Capt. Wood, arrived at New York on Sunday evening from Havre. On the 26th February she fell in with icebergs, and that same night entered a field of ice which extended to the northwest as far as the eye could reach. By standing to the southeast the Germania cleared this ice-field in three hours. Icebergs were seen as far south as lat. 42° 43' N., long. 50° 28' W.

On the 28th of February a ship's boat was seen ahead of the Germania. A boat was immediately sent from the latter to the rescue, when a sad spectacle presented itself. In the boat adrift were found one living man and four dead bodies, one of the latter being that of a female. The survivor, Thomas W. Nye, of New Bedford, sat amid the dead, frozen in his hands and feet, and himself nearly dead from starvation. He and the dead by his side were all that remained above the waters out of thirteen who nine days before had left the wreck of the ship John Rutledge, Capt. Kelly, of New York. The story of the John Rutledge, as given by Mr. Nye, is as follows:

The John Rutledge sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of January. On the 18th of February she fell in with the ice. On the 19th she entered a field of ice, but cleared it. Soon afterwards, however, on the same day, she encountered an iceberg which stove a hole in her bow and damaged her to such an extent that at six o'clock in the evening she was a complete wreck and evidently sinking. Nothing remained but for those on board to abandon the wreck as best they could. Five boats were lowered, four of which took their loads and left.

In the fifth boat, which was the one found by the Germania, the mate of the John Rutledge, Mr. Atkinson, and several others were just about entering, when it broke adrift with the thirteen already in it, leaving the mate and those with him to go down with the wreck. Those in the boat now pulled it through the water and ice as well as they were able, but soon their compass was broken, and amid the snowy and cloudy weather which followed, they knew not which way they went.

The party consisted of the boatswain, a Scotch sailor, five men, four women, and a little girl, passengers, and myself. We had only about a gallon of water and six or eight pounds of bread. The weather was intensely cold. Mrs. Atkinson took charge of the bread and water, and would give but little out. She and the boatswain drank most of the water. Both were soon exhausted, and then the bitter cold began to tell upon us. It is my opinion that if we had been well supplied with food and water most of us could have withstood the cold.

On the third day in the boat a male passenger died. He was very thinly dressed, a light coat being his only one. He was followed the next day by a woman, whose husband survived her for a day or two. On the fifth day all those in the boat with me began to drink sea water. I warned them against it, but they persisted. I drank no sea water. When my mouth became parched and dry I rinsed it out with sea water, but swallowed none. Some snow fell one day, which I found a great relief. After the others began to drink the sea water they died in quick succession. On the seventh day the last one died, and left me the only living being in the boat. The dead who first succumbed were thrown overboard; but the four last were beyond my little remaining strength, and for more than two days I was forced to sit with their distorted bodies before me, and with but little hope that a better fate would be mine. The last who died was a passenger, an English lady, of slight form, the mother of the little girl. Her daughter preceded her a few hours. I cannot remember the order in which the others died.

The boatswain, the night before his death, became delirious and furious. He assaulted Mrs. Atkinson, bit her severely on the arm, and scratched her. He threw the bucket overboard, and attempted to throw the oars overboard also. He assaulted me with the canteen and struck me a blow on the face, the marks of which I still bear. He died about noon, some hours before which he became listless and stupid. Nearly all the others became delirious. Mrs. Atkinson called in the most agonizing tones for water, stretching out her hands to receive it. They all died like the boatswain, and in many instances the first notice I had that another victim had fallen was by his pitching over when the boat lurched heavily.

When all my companions were dead I fixed an oar upright, with a white woollen shirt and a red silk handkerchief waving from the top as a signal. This was the first permanent signal that had been erected. My feet and legs had become very badly frozen, and I was hardly able to move. I lay in the bow of the boat. It would ship a sea occasionally, and I would rouse myself and bail it out. I would then lie down again. On the 28th of February, when I had been nine days in the boat, I saw a ship bearing down towards me. I was now confident that I would be rescued. I was directly in her path. As she neared me she hove to and sent a boat to my relief. Myself and the boat which had borne me so long in mid-ocean were hoisted on board. The bodies were consigned to the deep.

The New Dome for the Capitol.—The estimated cost of the new dome to be placed on the Capitol at Washington City D. C., is $945,000, or, say $1,000,000, in round numbers. It is to be of cast iron, and surely ought to be a very magnificent affair for that money. The national Capitol, with its immense additions and new dome, will be not only the largest, but one of the most expensive edifices devoted to legislative business in the world.

The correspondent of the London Times writes from Naples, that "Ex-President Fillmore, accompanied by the American Minister, yesterday had a special audience of his Majesty at Casata, and that a special train was placed at his disposal."

Another proposed Convention.—The Alabama State Sentinel proposes that the American party of the Southern States hold a Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 4th day of July next, and place before the country some such men as J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Jere Clemens, of Alabama, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

In clearing up one of the rooms at Stanwix Hall yesterday, a waiter discovered a cat so crowded into a boot, that it was with difficulty that she could be extricated. Having got her out, the next question in order was, "How did she get in?" This was leading to a long-winded dispute, when one of the bystanders took up the boot, gave it a shake, and tossed a half-grown rat upon the floor. The discovery of the rat solved the riddle. The rat to escape the cat rushed into the boot; the cat to secure a game dinner rushed after him, and with such force that she could not back out again. Learn wisdom from pussy and never "go it blind," even in a good cause.

Alb. Knick., 21st.

Wright C. Stanley, Esq., a prominent member of the Mobile Bar, died in that city on Saturday evening last, from an attack of apoplexy.

A HARD HIT.

Extract from one of Mr. Stephens's speeches on Kansas affairs:

The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Bingham,] the other day, said the legislation of the Territory of Kansas was null and void upon its face. He wished no better evidence of the invalidity of the laws than that which is to be found upon their inspection. He read one of their acts, which makes it penal for any individual to steal a slave, or to induce him to run away from his master, or to harbor such slave. Such a code he pronounced more infamous than that of Draco, and asked whether we were bound to recognise as valid any such law as this, and some others he mentioned. Why, sir, there is a law in the gentleman's own State, Ohio, that punishes any person who entices an apprentice to run away, or who harbors him after he has run away. Whoever harbors an apprentice escaping from the tyranny, perhaps, of his master—an orphan boy, it may be—whoever gives him bread in his wanderings—as the gentleman was very pathetic I must follow him—under the Ohio law is subject to indictment and punishment. The man that would give one, thus in distress, shelter and a cup of water——

Mr. Bingham. Did the Ohio law make it a felony?

Mr. Stephens. No, sir; but it makes it a crime. The only difference between your law and that of Kansas is as to the grade of crime and the extent of punishment.

Mr. Bingham. What law does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. Stephens. I refer to the law in reference to apprentices, and the enticing them away. I am not complaining of the law, only showing how the gentleman's declamation can be answered. Every community, sir, must judge for itself in all such cases, both as to the grade of the crime and punishment to be inflicted. But to the gentleman, in this case, I would say, as Scotland's poet said to the "unco guid" of his day—

"Oh, ye who are so good yourselt,
So pious and so holy,
Ye've nought to do but mark and tell
Your neighbor's faults and folly.
* * * * *
"Ye see your state with theirs compared,
And shudder at the niffer;
But, cast a moment's fair regard,
What makes the mighty differ?"

It is only on the point as to the extent of the punishment that the Ohio laws, in this instance, differ from those of Kansas.

From the Middlesex (Conn.) Argus.

PULPIT POLITICS.

We recollect reading, a few days since, of a couple of gentlemen, who were discussing the various topics of the day, and during the conversation, one inquired of the other, the news in the political world. "I can't tell," was the reply, 'I wasn't at church on Sunday." The remark struck us with peculiar force, as we sat on Sunday forenoon and listened to one of the clergyman of this city—one of those "conscience keepers" of their neighbors—deliveringan intensely abolition lecture to his hearers. We believe there are none who listened with us, who will not likewise recognize the marked applicability of the expression.

Rev. Josiah Brewer the same who recently made a political pilgrimage to Pittsburgh—that Mecca of the Abolitionists, occupied the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Dudley, at the South Congregational Church, on Sunday forenoon. From the well-known antecedent of this hermaphroditical parson and politician, we were prepared for almost any amount of political seasoning in his discourse; but we confess we were not prepared, for a purely political speech. We looked in vain for an occasional word or sentence to disabuse our mind of the impression it was deriving, that he was preaching for political rather than religious effect. He took a religious text, but the argument which he endeavored to derive from it, were of an opposite and most fanatical character.

Mr. Brewer seems to have essentially modified his views since his warlike speech at the Pittsburgh Convention a few weeks ago. Then slavery, to his bigoted understanding, was so much of an evil, that he would use "rifles" and revolvers," to expel it from the soil of Kansas. Now he is willing to dispense with all such agencies. This mildness however, he uses for the pulpit. In his next caucus speech we presume, he will fall back on the more clerical and popular doctrine.

Seen through his political goggles, Abolitionism is to prove the only remedy for the evil of slavery. The reverend gentlemen probably forgets that for more than fifty years past, political zealots, like himself, have pursued this one idea with no other result however, than to tighten the bands of the slaves, and to defeat a growing desire, at the South, for their gradual emancipation. If slavery has increased, and its advocates become aggressive, it is because of the insane folly, of just such political heretics, as Rev. Mr. Brewer. Truth justifies this assertion, and the past history of the country proves it.

For the true minister of Christ, we entertain a profound respect. The purity of his life, and the sanctity of his calling, forbid that it should be otherwise. But when we see him prostituting his sacred office, to the vilest uses of political partyism—preaching religion in the caucus, and talking politics from the pulpit—stooping to connect himself with the most treasonable and detestable faction, that has ever blotted the fair page of our country's history, we confess to no such feeling. He sinks below the level of our contempt at once.

We can do no better, than to close this brief article, with an extract from the New York Observer, one of the ablest and most widely circulated religious journals, in the United States. We only wish we had space to lay the whole of the Observer's admirable article, before our readers.

"Then the men who are giving money to buy "Sharpe's Rifles" for Kansas, the *minister of the Gospel who prostitutes his pulpit and his sacred office by appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, to induce them to fight against the government, are assuming a responsibility that involves all the moral guilt of treason and fratricide.* They are pushing on a state of things which can have but one issue, the defeat of the unconstitutional party, and the triumph of the government and laws of the United States. Our sympathies, however strong with the free party, must not lead to us place that party in an unsafe, because illegal, position, but rather to counsel such patriotic and law abiding measures as will eventuate in the restoration of peace and the rapid settlement of the territory by emigrating citizens. All accounts that reach us concur in pronouncing the destiny of Kansas to be a free State. It is far more likely to be so, under a constitutional government, than in the midst of rebellion and strife."

The popularity of Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha" is extraordinary. At Leavitt & Delisser's tradesale last Friday, two thousand copies were sold in ten minutes, and several thousand more would have been purchased if the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, could have furnished them. Thirty thousand copies have been disposed of.

LATER FOM EUROPE.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs advanced—Financial Crisis in Constantinople.

BOSTON, March 27.

The Propeller Emew arrived here last night, from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th inst.

Cotton was quiet, and the market less firm. The sales on Wednesday (12th) reached 5000 bales.

Flour and Corn have advanced. Wheat has also advanced 3 a 5d. Consols quoted at 91¾.

The Peace Congress were still holding daily sessions but nothing transpires.

An Austrian Courier had arrived at Constantinople with propositions relative to the Danubian principalities.

Advices for the Crimea stated that 50,000 British troops had been reviewed at Balaklava on the 5th March.

All the works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28th ult.

Financial Excitement—A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople. Exchange on London had risen to 137 and on Vienna to 120. The English pound sterling rated at 140. The Minister of Finance has issued an appeal to the merchants inviting them to devise a remedy.

Advices from Norway announce also a crisis there. Twenty commercial houses had suspended in Bergen alone, in consequence of the panic.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Illinois has arrived at New York with $1,260,000 in gold.

The receipts of gold dust were dimininishing.

The California Legislature has passed resolutions deprecating the election of Banks to the Speakership.

The Indians are committing depredations near the mouth of Rogue river. On the 23d of Feb'y they murdered 24 persons.

A battle had taken place at Puget's Sound between a party of friendly Indians and the Clickitants.

A bill has been introdnced into the California Legislature to erect three new States out of California.

The Chilian war steamer Cassada foundered near Maule on the 30th Jan, and over 300 lives were lost.

Advices from Costa Rica state that Walker had threatened an attack upon Punta Arenas, and the government had sent troops to defend the place.

The Indians on the Atlantic coast of Veragay, lately attacked Santiago, New Grenada, and partially burnt the place.

Indian Outrages in Florida.—The Key West Key of the Gulf, on the 8th inst., furnishes the annexed intelligence, obtained from Capt. Cozzens, of the steamship Florida, at that port from Cedar Keys:

Col. H. V. Suell's house at Sara Sota was attacked by Indians on the 3d inst. One of the Indians came on ahead, and seeing the black man on the outside, asked him if his name was Simon. He told him it was. The Indian recognizing him as an old acquaintance with whom he had often drank liquor, told him to go or the Indians would kill him. They then rushed into the house where Mr. Owen Cunningham was in the act of kindling a fire to cook dinner, and killed him and set the house on fire. Col. Snell was coming from the field with his horse and cart, when he saw the house on fire, and thinking it might be Indians, he hid the horse and cart in the palmettos, and crawled through the bushes near enough to satisfy himself that the fire was no accident, and then left and came into Manatee, distant 11 miles, where he found Simon. The indians took a gun, a pair of blankets, and rifled the crib of the corn. The settlers around have all come into Manatee, and on the night of the murder and fire took refuge on board of the schooners S. F. Bradford. The lighthouse keeper and assistants at Edgmont Key became alarmed and left.

There are now five men missing from Sara Sota, they having been absent five days without being heard from. Fears are entertained that they have been killed by the Indians. A company of nine men have left Manatee in search of them.

The Tampa Peninsular of the 8th has the following news from Fort Myers.

Lieut. Hartsuff, with about twenty men, visited Charlotte Harbor a few days since and succeeded in getting the bodies of Hudson, and Martin out of the boat in which they were killed, and had them interred as decently as possible. No Indians were seen, and, after an ineffectual effort to launch the boat, he returned to Fort Myers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. March 24.

Four Children Murdered.—A woman named Ward, residing near Bridgewater, Madison co., yesterday murdered her four children by cutting their throats with an axe. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. The cause of the act is said to be the neglect and brutality of her husband.

Death of a Wealthy Virginian.—John D. Murrell, of Lynchburg, died recently in New Orleans. He was perhaps, the wealthiest man in Virginia, being worth, it is supposed, fully $2,000,000.

Artless Simplicity.—One of the sweetest incidents which we have noticed for many a day—and one which shows the effect of early training assisted by a pure and undefiled imagination—has just fallen under our observation. It is thus related: A lady visited New York city and saw a ragged, cold and hungry girl, gazing wistfully at some of the cakes in a shop window. She stopped and taking the little one by the hand led her into the store. Though she was aware that bread might be better for the cold child than cake, yet desiring to gratify the shivering and forlorn one, she bought and gave her the cake she wanted. She then took her to another place, where she procured her a shawl and other articles of comfort. The grateful little creature looked the benevolent lady up full in the face, and with artless simplicity, said, "Are you God's wife?" Did the most eloquent speaker ever employ words to better advantage?

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO the Merchants of Fayetteville and Cumberland County, that I will attend in the TOWN HALL in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the first day of April next, to receive the Store Taxes due from them for the year 1856; and all those who fail to attend and pay the amount due from them will subject themselves to the penalty fixed by law.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Sheriff.

March 24, 1856. 90-2t

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

W. DRAUGHON has just received a supply of Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated *OLD RYE WHISKEY.* He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey as the demand increases.

W. Draughon is my only authorised agent for the sale of my Whiskey in Fayetteville.

R. C. PURYEAR.

March 26. 90-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

A Storm Ahead.—The Pennsylvanian copies a paragraph from the Washington Union, in relation to the departure of Mr. Buchanan from England, and makes this bitter comment:—

We suspect that the fact announced in the above paragraph is true, although we do not consider the Union very good authority, just now, for anything that relates to Mr. Buchanan. A more disreputable attempt to deceive its readers could not have been enacted by the Union, than the suppression of the resolutions in favor of Mr. Buchanan, passed at some of the recent meetings in Virginia. The Berkeley proceedings, published in the Union, were greatly mutilated, and as they appeared, were a fraud upon the Democracy of the land. The resolution in favor of Mr. Buchanan was left out of the body of the proceedings. Such morality can have but few admirers, even among "senvvy politicians."

It would seem from the foregoing that the friends of Buchanan and Pierce are not likely to have a very harmonious time in the Cincinnati Convention, and that the conversion of the Union, that official mouthpiece of the party, into an electioneering organ devoting all its influence to securing the succession for Mr. Pierce, is already strongly resented.

BOSTON, March 27.

The Slave Trade.—The Schooner Maria E. Smith, which was seized in this harbor last summer on suspicion of being a slaver, has been captured and carried into Bahia, where she attempts to land 320 negroes brought from Africa. It is said that 480 died on the passage.

In order to close out the remaining Stock of Goods now on hand,

WE Offer them on the following terms: to Cash buyers at New York cost, to prompt time buyers at New York cost with charges added.

We have many desirable Goods in Store, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Merchants and others will find many desirable goods in our Stock, and which can be bought at great Bargains. We are determined to sell out this Spring.

To those who are in arrears to us we would simply state that we want money and must have it. It will afford us great pleasure to give receipts in full to all who are in our debt. HALL & SACKETT.

March 27. 90-2wl

Town papers copy.

Important to the Afflicted.

Dr. JAMES A. CLOPTON,

WHO has, for a number of years, been successful in curing

Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c.,

Offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, EVERY REMEDY IN USE, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address JAMES A. CLOPTON,

St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

He could give you hundreds of certificates, but offers only the following:

LOVINGSTON, Oct. 31, 1855.

Dear Sir: I saw your card in the Lynchburg Virginian about the 10th of September last, announcing your visit to Lynchburg, prepared with a remedy for the cure of Cancers and like diseases, about the 15th of September, and obtained a box of your "Cancer Ointment," and applied it to said tumor ten days, following your directions, and in twenty days, it was perfectly well, leaving but a very slight trace of its former existence, and up to this time, it presents no symptoms of reappearance.

I consider you, therefore, deservedly entitled to the fee I paid you, as well as my testimony to the efficacy of your remedy.

Respectfully, ORVILLE LOVING.

To DR. JAS. A. CLOPTON, Dalton, Geo.

WILSON'S DEPOT, SOUTH SIDE R. R. Va.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you, that my Cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice. Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS HOBBS.

NOTTAWAY CO., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was, when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully, GEORGE W. REDD.

PINE HALL, N. C., January 15, 1856.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred-dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 25. 90-8t

DRUGS.

Medicines, Dyes, Glass, &c.

THE Undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line, both domestic and foreign.

In offering their stock, they are enabled by important changes in their business to assure to Cash and prompt 6 months' Buyers BARGAINS in all descriptions of their goods,—the quality to be strictly as represented.

Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our Stock the most RELIABLE and POPULAR Pharmaceutical and Chemical preparations at reduced prices.

Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally will find a large supply, comprising all new and approved remedies; standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfumery, Toilette preparations, &c., which will be furnished of the best quality and at the very lowest prices.

Catalogues of prices furnished when desired, and an examination of our stock solicited.

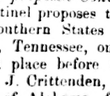
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

No. 109 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.

March 10. 85-2mi

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb), highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses

No. 32 NORTH NINTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6m

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER.

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their *form*. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3; Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.

32 NORTH NINTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENTLEMEN:—With a great deal of interest I have read your articles, and those you have published in the Observer opposing your views on the "Currency." I am pleased to say that I think you have successfully *pinned* your opponents in the discussion at every corner; but there is one point to which I wish to call your attention, upon which you might take stronger ground. I mean as to the power, under the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville, to issue bills or notes of a denomination less than $3. Your last correspondent, (Observer 24th March,) says, "the Bank of Fayetteville does not claim that it is *expressly* authorized to issue small bills; it only claims that it is not prohibited from issuing them. That the power is doubtful is admitted by seeking the advice of counsel, and only acting when that advice is received. The Bank is exercising a power, it is perfectly certain, the Legislature never intended to grant." Not at all—I understand the rule for the construction of any law to be, that the context shall be taken, and the law declared to exist as a sensible understanding of the context as *expressed* shall determine; and this is the only mode by which the "intention of the Legislature" can be gathered. You cannot take the "intention" of the lawmaker except as he expresses it directly, or by fair implication—a necessary consequence—and if he fail to express his *real* "intention" the fault is with him. Apply the above rule, and there is no doubt as to the "intention of the Legislature" which granted the Charter under consideration. And I think it would be a hard rule to establish, that a man should be convicted because he takes counsel. In my opinion, therefore, I do not conceive that the Bank admits a doubtful power by taking counsel and acting under it.

But more directly to the point. I hold that the Bank of Fayetteville, under its Charter, has the express right, power, and authority, to issue bills or notes of any denomination from $1 to $1000; and that no part of the "new law" on the Currency applies to the Bank, nor to persons receiving or passing its issues of *any denomination*, except the Treasurer, and he is under no penalty: I mean to say that neither the Bank, nor persons, passing or receiving its bills or notes of a denomination less than $3, can be made liable to the forfeitures, penalties and indictments prescribed for issuing, passing or receiving such bills. I say the Bank has the power under its Charter. I will show this by the "reason of the thing," and by illustration. Where does the Bank get the power to issue any bill or note? Under the Charter. Every body, it seems, admits the right to issue from $3's, up; the Legislature seems to admit that, as its restrictions apply to bills less than $3. Where does the Bank get the power to issue $3's, $5's, $10's, &c.? Under the Charter. This is an *express* power, then, is it not, to issue $3's, $5's, &c.? The Bank then has power and authority to issue bills or notes; then this power and authority are *express*. The Charter is before me, it contains no restriction or prohibition, indeed it is entirely silent as to the denomination of the bills or notes; it simply gives the power to issue or trade in bills, notes, &c. No denomination, specification, or designation, is anywhere mentioned in the Charter. Yet the Bank has the power to issue bills under the Charter; this is *express* power. The Bank issues $3's, it has *express* power to do so; yet the Charter says nothing about $3's or any other denomination. Then why has not the Bank this same *express* power to issue $1's or $2's as to issue $3's, $5's, &c.? I say it has, as before remarked, because it has *express* power to issue *bills*, (no denomination given or specified,) therefore it has *express* power to issue a $5 bill—ERGO, and for the same reason, it has *express* power to issue a $1 bill. Consequently it being lawful for the Bank to issue $1's and $2's, neither the Bank nor "any person or corporation" passing or receiving them, can be made liable to the forfeitures, penalties and indictments, prescribed by the "new law;" for you will remark that the said "new law" exempts from these punishments in cases where such Bank has express power to issue. The words of the Statute are, "no Bank, unless plainly and expressly allowed by its Charter," &c. It is "plainly and expressly allowed by its Charter," in the case of the Fayetteville Bank, to issue of any denomination; therefore you are not guilty of "refusing obedience to a law of your own State, and calling upon all good citizens to aid you in setting it at defiance." I do not believe any person or corporation can be guilty of having violated the law of the State, who has passed or received the $1's or $2's of the Fayetteville Bank. It is absurd to say that I can be punished for receiving from the Bank a $1 bill, and the Bank has the right to give or pass it to me because it has the right to issue such expressly.

I have said nothing about *ex post facto* legislation, or legislation in bad faith, or legislation impairing contracts; I leave these out and go upon reason, and I will now illustrate my position, which will put this question about express power in the charter to issue small notes beyond doubt. In paragraph 2, Sec. 2, Art. 2, of the Constitution of the U. S. it is declared, that "the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties," &c. This is an *express* power, is it not? Clearly. The President and Senate have made treaties of peace and of commerce, treaties of boundary, of purchase, &c., with other nations. Where did they get the power? Under the Constitution, *expressly* given—yet the Constitution does not *specify* what "treaties" the President and Senate may make. But what is the "intention" of the Constitution from the terms as *expressed*? Why to confer express power upon the President and the Senate to make *any* "treaty" necessary and expedient for the welfare, protection, and government of the country. There is no "denomination" of "Treaties" mentioned in the power thus granted to the President and Senate. Therefore, they have express power to make any "treaty." There is no "denomination" of "bills" mentioned in the power thus (as before stated) granted to the Bank: therefore, it has express power to issue any bill.

I would not intrude these remarks, only that I am anxiously solicitous for the success of the Bank, (though a small stockholder,) for the issue of small notes, believing without reserve that the Bank and its notes are of immense value and interest to the State and all its citizens; therefore I am for the whole, as they are.

MIDDLE CAPE FEAR.

The Superior Court for the County of Randolph, Judge Dick presiding, is now in session at this place. We were not present to hear the charge of his Honor to the Grand Jury, and know not if he said any thing concerning the small note law, and presume it all the same if he did, for we saw the forbidden currency freely passing in liquidation of various little bills as if no restriction rested upon it. No important cases have been tried at this term—a few instances of assault and battery, petit larceny, liquor selling without licenses, &c.—*Asheboro' Bulletin.*

NEW LAW BOOKS.

TAYLER'S Law Glossary; Edwards on Bailments; Wharton's United States State Trials.

E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1856.

THE CURRENCY.—We hope that we have not so bored our readers with this subject as to prevent their reading carefully the article from an able correspondent on the "intention" of the Legislature in passing the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville. He is undoubtedly correct, that no one has a right to go beyond the language of a law to ascertain the "intention" of those who passed it. But if they had, where is the evidence of any intention different from the charter? Not a solitary member of the Legislature of 1848–9 has been produced to aver that he understood the charter to prohibit $1 and $2 notes, or intended it to do so; whilst it is well known that numbers of them understood and intended it to allow such issues.

The argument of our correspondent on the "express" right of the Bank of Fayetteville to issue small notes, seems to us to be perfect, conclusive, and incontrovertible.

The Bank of Fayetteville is expressly forbidden, by the general law against "due-bills," to issue any note under $1. This is the only prohibition as to its issues. It is expressly authorised to issue notes. Therefore it is expressly authorised to issue notes of "$1 and upwards."—as our neighbor Crowl the Daguerreotypist, would say.

P. S. A communication from a member of the last Legislature will appear in our next.

THE CURRENCY LEGISLATION.—Our readers will recollect that in the communication of our correspondent "A Member of the House of Commons," in the Observer of Monday last, it was stated that "the policy of issuing small bills, (under $5,) was *fully discussed* in the House of Commons." Another Member of the House of Commons, in the Greensborough Patriot, states, as of his own knowledge, that this discussion took place *after* the Currency act, as it is in the Revised Code, had passed both Houses. So that the latter was by no means the embodiment of any previously expressed sentiment of the Legislature.

The Guilford writer adds.

"The currency Law passed the House during the Christmas holidays and when there was barely a quorum of members in the city, and to my certain knowledge not more than forty-five or fifty in the House; and here I affirm, I care not what may have been said before or after the time it passed, when it was acted upon, few if any of the members had ever seen or heard anything that led them to suppose they were passing a law containing the many stringent provisions of the one now embodied in the new code. The truth is the session had been so protracted by the wrangling disposition of a few members, that those who remained at their post, so soon as they could procure a quorum to expedite the business of the session, agreed to take up the engrossed bills from the Senate and hurry them through as fast as possible, and thus a large batch of such bills passed their first and second reading when there was no quorum present, and, if possible, these bills received less consideration on their third reading.

"Gen. J. G. Bynum will bear testimony to this statement, as he was present, if I am not greatly mistaken, and objected to this hurrying through the greater part of the code when there was not a quorum present, and when no one could tell for his life what he was doing. And if my memory is not greatly at fault he once called for the yeas and nays to stop the House in its wild career; but was at length prevailed upon to withdraw his opposition and let the House catch up with the Senate while some of the more turbulent members of the House had gone home to take a Christmas frolic. Thus all opposition was put down, and under the plea of expediting the public business every effort to investigate or amend any bill from the Senate was cut off, and the mover regarded as a factionist and disturber of the harmony of the House."

"The Insurance Company, I understand, is not likely to trouble the community much longer with their certificates if the people will let them come in to be redeemed."

MONEY MATTERS.—DANGER AHEAD!—When a man spends more, year by year, than he makes, going in debt all the time, his neighbors justly conclude that he is on the road to bankruptcy. That the people of North Carolina, as a whole, have been pursuing this dangerous course for some time past, is manifest, from the almost daily visits of brokers from other States, who return upon the banks those "promises to pay" with which foreign productions have been bought to excess. If we sold as much as we bought, the means to meet the brokers would of course be abundant. The banks would either have exchange or the notes of banks of other States. But it is not so. The brokers carry off exchange when they can get it, and coin when they cannot. Our distant readers may be surprised to learn, that a single broker visited this place *twice* last week, and drew from the banks between $35,000 and $40,000. These visits are generally weekly, and the calls from $10,000 to $20,000; but they appear to be getting worse and worse. In Wilmington, we hear that there is almost a daily call of the kind.

The operations of the banks are of course necessarily cramped. They must be cautious how they issue notes which will generally return upon them within a week for redemption in exchange or specie.

The remedy must suggest itself to every man of intelligence; yet no one seems to act upon it. Our merchants and people go on buying, as if they had no fear of pay-day.

MORE SNOW.—On Thursday last snow fell here two or three times during the day, at one time coming down rapidly as in mid winter. And on Friday morning there was much ice. This is the eighth or ninth snow during the season, making such a winter as "the oldest inhabitant" probably never saw. We may hope, according to former experience, that it will be a good fruit year, for there is scarcely a fruit tree in bloom as yet.

We learn by telegraph that it is snowing in Raleigh this morning.

HARNETT AFFAIRS.—A Democratic meeting at "The Grove," Harnett County, instructed the delegates to the County Convention to go for a resolution in favor of a new dividing line between Cumberland and Harnett, viz: "Beginning at the mouth of Mingo, thence with the old Regimental line, Cape Fear River, then up said river to the mouth of Lower Little River, then up said stream to its head, then due west to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, then with said road to the Moore county line."

It was also resolved that in case this line cannot be established the Democracy of the Grove are "out and out opposed to establishing the County of Harnett."

Harnett will be "a lion in the path" of many an aspirant for legislative honors in the coming campaign.

WHIG MOVEMENTS.—The Providence Journal publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the Whig State Committee of Rhode Island. The Journal says that the best feeling prevailed, and the general opinion was expressed that there existed the basis of a Whig party in the State, and that many who had attached themselves temporarily to other organizations, and many, who, in the absence of Whig nominations stood undecided, would hail with gratification a ticket representing their principles, which they had often borne to victory, and were not ashamed of in the time of disaster. Combinations have been formed to return straight Whigs to the Assembly; and the Journal, one of the ablest papers in the Union, pledges its support to Whig candidates, should it be thou 'it best to nominate them.

The Whigs of Iowa and Kentucky will hold State Conventions on the 12th of April—Henry Clay's Birthday.

A large Whig meeting was held at Wilkesborough, N. C., on the 20th inst. A speech was delivered by Hon. N. Boyden, and resolutions cordially approving of the nomination of Fillmore & Donelson were unanimously adopted.

A Whig meeting has also been held in Beaufort County, and after speeches by the Hon. R. S. Donnell and others, similar resolutions to those of the Wilkes meeting were adopted.

A Whig meeting in Augusta County, Virginia, has called a Whig State Convention to meet in July next, and committees were appointed to correspond with Whigs in other counties, &c. Among the resolutions adopted, were the following:—

Resolved, That we cordially invite back to our ranks all who have left us, and are now satisfied that the Old Whig Platform is broad enough and strong enough to sustain every interest of the country.

Resolved, That though shorn of our former strength, we believe the Old Line Whigs hold the balance of power in the State, if not in the Union, and that we can control the result of the next Presidential election in Virginia.

Resolved, Therefore, that the Whigs of Augusta earnestly call upon their brother Whigs in other counties to hold meetings at an early day, for the purpose of reorganizing our broken columns so that we may come to the field in solid phalanx, prepared to throw our whole weight on the side which justice to our principles, and the best interests of the country may dictate.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—Mr. Buchanan delivered a speech at a dinner given to him by the Lord Mayor of London on the 14th, in which he spoke confidently as follows of the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences now pending.

"With regard to the two countries, what a dreadful misfortune it would be to the whole human race if they should ever again be involved in war! (Hear, hear.) How it would injure and throw back the cause of civilization and of human liberty! (Hear, hear.) How it would delight the despots of the earth to find those two nations destroying themselves, and in that way destroying every hope of progress to mankind! (Cheers.) I hold it that there can be no political slavery where the English language is the language of the country. (Renewed cheers.) It is impossible—and so far from there being any jealousy, so far from its being proper that there should be any jealousy in either country as to the honest and fair extension of the frontiers of either, it ought to be considered a blessing to mankind that they should have the opportunity of extending their freedom and liberal institutions over all the unsettled parts of the earth. (Cheers.) I am sorry to say that, with all these feelings and sentiments, from the first separation of the two countries there has unfortunately always been a group of unsettled questions. There is a cloud now impending over their relations; but I trust in God and I believe that that cloud will be speedily dissipated, and that the sun-shine of peace and friendship will become more and more bright between the two countries until all the dissensions which ever existed between them shall have passed away, and shall only live in history as a record of the folly of two peoples who could for a moment suppose it possible to engage in a fratricidal war. (Loud cheers.)

It is said that "these remarks entirely dissipated all apprehensions of war."

THE COBB CASE.—Our informant was in error as to the count on which the Jury found $100 damages in the Cobb case at Robeson Superior Court. The finding was for the conspiracy, not for libel. All parties appear to have concluded, from the testimony, that the plaintiff had not been libelled.

THE FIGHTING PARSONS, AGAIN.—In Thursday's paper we gave an account of the shocking conduct of the Reverends and Professors in a Church at New Haven, Conn. We since learn from the New York papers, that on Sunday night, the Rev Henry Ward Beecher entertained his congregation with a spicy account of the affair, closing by an appeal to his people to redeem his pledge to give 25 rifles from Plymouth Church to arm the Kansas emigrants. He remarked that he would not take up the contribution that evening, as some religious journals might die of grief upon learning that such an act had been committed on the Sabbath, but he would request all persons who desired to contribute one rifle or more, (price $25 each,) to confer with him after the service. The Rev. gentleman proclaimed himself good for one rifle, at least, and two if necessary.

NEW POST OFFICE.—South Side, Alamance County; Thos. R. Simpson, Postmaster.

Our neighbor of the North Carolinian appears to think it unkind of the Observer to "apply the nick-name of 'locofoco' to the members of the democratic party, while it calls the know-nothings 'Americans.'" It is not for us to take the part of these "know-nothings," but does not the Carolinian sin in the same way when it applies the "nick-name of know-nothing" to that party?

The fact is, however, that we use both terms occasionally, as to both parties. We sometimes write 'democrats,' and sometimes 'locofocos.' Sometimes 'know-nothings,' and sometimes 'Americans.' And our reason is, that originally the party now glorying in the name of 'democrat' *called itself* 'locofoco.' And the now 'American' party *called itself* 'know-nothing.'

But our 'democratic' friends of the Carolinian will please examine their files and note the thousand of times where the 'whig' party has been called the 'federal' party; and by no means with equal justice; for the whigs never acknowledged themselves federalists, and never were federalists, as a party, though undoubtedly members of the whig party were federalists, as members of the democratic were likewise,—and leaders of the party too.

Our neighbor intimates that in calling the Know Nothings "Americans" we call ourselves "*anti*-Americans," because we do not belong to them. Not at all. We call no man *anti*-American except the enemies of the country; and among them we are very far from classing citizens of the United States. We have called Locofocos "Democrats": we did not therefore consider those opposed to the party having that name as opposed to a government of the people.

WALKER'S ARMY.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce, who went in a late steamer to Nicaragua, describes the band of fillibusters who were on board, bound for Walker's Army, as a "hard set," who "left their country for their country's good." They broke open the steamer's bar room, stole $230 in cash, besides cigars, &c. He adds, that "coats, cloaks, umbrellas, small carpet bags, or anything easily stowed away, disappeared like magic, unless you kept good hold of them. I lost a new india rubber waterproof overcoat, by leaving it out of my sight for a little while; and my next neighbor, a worthy gentleman, lost his shawl!"

"Some of the common squad, repenting of their bargain since they left New York, tried to desert, but only two or three succeeded. The recruits already here are very poorly off, having nothing but promises to live on, and no pay. This discourages the new comers, and causes them to wish themselves at home. The discipline, too, is rigid and off hand—the revolver and rifle being Walker's code as yet, and perhaps necessarily so, for he has a "hard" lot to deal with."

PIERCE *versus* BUCHANAN.—It is generally understood that a fierce conflict is carried on in the Locofoco ranks at the North, between the friends of the above leaders, for the nomination to the Presidency, to be made at the Cincinnati Convention in June. The latest evidence of this is the report which prevailed in Washington on Thursday last that Col. Forney, the principal Editor of the Union, was to retire from that paper, principally on account of his preference for Buchanan.

We think it scarcely probable that either Pierce or Buchanan will get the nomination. Pierce will be opposed by all the *out of office* men of his party, and Buchanan has not strength enough, never had, and never will have. It is much more likely that Hunter of Va., or Rusk of Texas, or some man less known, will be the Locofoco nominee.

P. S. Col. Forney *has* retired from the Union. The following significant paragraph from his brief address on the occasion, shows that he is moved to do so by the reason above assigned:—

"Whomsoever may be nominated as the candidate for President in 1856 by the National Democratic Convention, whether the present eminent Chief Magistrate *or the man who is the choice of my own State and of myself*, or any other democrat, I shall be found supporting him with all my heart and with all my energies."

DEATH OF BANKERS.—Isaac M. Chubb, senior of the firm of Chubb Brothers, Washington City, died at Jacksonville, Florida, whither he had gone on account of health.

And Nelson Robinson, of the house of Drew, Robinson & Co., New York, died on Sunday, aged 48, of apoplexy. He was going home from church, apparently perfectly well, when he fell, and in five hours expired. It is a curious fact, mentioned in the N. Y. papers, that he attended one church, of which he was a member, his wife another, and his mother a third. He was attacked while waiting at his mother's church for her, and his wife came home only to find him dying. The N. Y. Express says,—

"These (many) sudden deaths from apoplexy among business men, forcibly admonish us all,—that we must take more time for leisure,—recreation, and enjoyment of some kind or other.—Mind cannot stand the constant stretch of the street, and breaks down under it, and crushes the whole system with it. The brain is *over*-worked,—and the physique *under*-worked. There is not enough *physical*, to counter-balance the intense intellectual activity of the city. Play more, and work less."

POLITICAL JUDGES.—A bill is before the New York Legislature "to prevent the interference of Judges in partisan politics." It makes the penalty for taking part in a political meeting or acting as a Committee-man, a fine of $500 for the first, and impeachment and removal from office for the second offence. The bill may, if passed, effect a good purpose, but does not strike at the root of the evil. Judges who are dependent upon the people, and therefore upon parties, for their places, must render equivalent services.

The cattle trade on the rail roads from the west to the great Atlantic cities is of amazing extent. New York alone consumed last year 185,000 cattle for beef. They were brought by rail from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, &c., at about $13 fare each. The rail road fare on cattle, horses, hogs, mules and sheep consumed by the cities during the last year was three million, five hundred thousand dollars.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana submitted a joinst resolution, having a view to a retrenchment in the expense of Congressional printing.

On motion of Mr. Butler the Post Office committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the franking privilege of members of Congress, and in lieu thereof allowing them money for the payment of postage; regulating the postage on letters and packages which members may transmit.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill. After some discussion, it was read a third time and passed.

On Thursday, all matters relative to the action of the Naval Board were made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, made a decided anti-Nebraska speech. His remarks were chiefly directed against Mr. Douglas's report.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the House debated the Senate bill removing the restrictions on the Federal authorities to confine persons, guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States, in penitentiaries within the judicial district where the person is convicted.

On Thursday, nothing of interest.

On Friday, Mr. Quitman, from the Military Committee, introduced a joint resolution to authorize the sale of lands belonging to the Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories and the Fayetteville Arsenal, and the purchase of other lands. The bill was read three times and passed.

Major Walter Gwynn has been chosen chief Engineer of the Blue Ridge Rail Road.

A *dis*-ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING.—One of our friends recently advertised 50 tons of Guano in the Observer, and as a matter of course he soon sold it all, but forgot to stop the advertisement. The consequence was, that a customer came in on Friday for some of the odorous article, and blew him up for advertising it when he hadn't it.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—The N. Y. Court of Appeals has finally decided that the prohibitory Liquor Law of that State is unconstitutional. It is stated that the decision extends to the general principle of prohibition, as well as to the details of the law.

ACQUITTED.—Reid, the young law student at Chapel Hill, who killed Cheek in that vicinity a few weeks ago, has been acquitted. The jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

ENORMOUS FRAUD.—The amount of the defalcation of Garland, the Treasurer of the city of New Orleans, is ascertained to be $405,168. It appears to have been spent in speculation, stylish living, and politics.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada brings Liverpool papers of the 15th inst.

Mr. Dallas, new U. S. Minister to England, had arrived at Liverpool, where a deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce presented him a congratulatory address.

No excitement existed in England respecting American affairs. Nothing definite had transpired respecting the doings of the Peace Conference. All accounts agree on the almost certainty of peace. Advices from Germany and Russia are of the same tone. It was generally rumored that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday.

At Liverpool the lower qualities of cotton had declined an eighth of a penny per pound. The middling and higher grades were unchanged. Breadstuffs had advanced 1s. during the week. Consuls 92¼ to 92¾.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors:—There are one or two men hereabouts, the representatives of a class, who prate largely, at street corners and elsewhere, of railroads and other improvements, and never fail to have something to say to the discredit of those whom they call "Old Fogies". These persons are at times very much interested in the affairs of the Western Railroad, and never fail to have a fling at the "Old Fogies" for not building it. They may not be aware of the current report that their names are on the subscription books of that road for the enormous amounts of a hundred or two of dollars each, and that whilst the "Old Fogies" are paying *their* instalments regularly as called for, they, the grumblers aforesaid, have *never paid a cent.* Let them profit by this gentle admonition, pay their subscriptions, and their future abuse will be very cheerfully listened to by

AN OLD FOGY.

MARRIED,

In New Hanover county, on the 26th inst., by Rev. E. H. Kanney, Mr. WILLIAM J. HINTON, of Chatham county, to Miss SUSANNA WORTHAM, daughter of Wm. O. Wortham, Esq., of New Hanover.

In Waughtown, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Wm Turner, Mr. JAMES M. GRIFFITH to Miss HENRIETTA L. SWAIM, all of that place.

In Randolph county on the 13th, by Jesse Walker, Esq., Mr. AARON NEWLIN to Miss SUSAN M. GARDNEA.

DIED,

On the 23d inst., in this town, very suddenly, GEO. WASHINGTON, son of John and Rebecca Yance, of Beaver Creek Village, in the 7th year of his age. His poor mother, who is now cast upon her bed of grief, should know that the allwise Providence knows what is best for his children. If he did die from them, he died with a smile upon his face, calling for his mother and his little sister Jane to go with him. He is gone where no disappointments nor vexations can mar his happiness.

He is gone from his youthful play,
His footsteps are heard no more;
Gone to that happy land,
Where parting is known no more.
O, bereft family! prepare to meet him there.—Com.

In Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Wednesday night, 26th of March, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of John A. and Hannah A. Richardson, aged 5 months and 12 days.

Our babe, to call us heavenward,
Thither herself hath gone,
And with affection's tenderest tie,
Doth whisper us to come.
Father! Thy goodness still we see;—
Thy mercy, ever mild,
To draw our wayward hearts to Thee,
Doth woo us with our child.—Com.

LOST,

SOMEWHERE in the street, near Market Square, on Saturday last, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES in a red Morocco case. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at the Book Store.
March 31.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 31.

BACON—	12	a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	37½	a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	14½	a 15	Tanners'	75 a 1	00
Laguira	15	a 00	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1	75
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0	00
Fair to Good	9¼	a 9½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	8	a 8½	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½	a 15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0	00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0	00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	63 a 65	
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	45 a 50	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	50 a 00	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2	50
Family	7 50	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6	00
Superfine	7 25	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	7 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2	00
Scratched	6 75	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	75	a 80	Crushed	12	a 12½
Wheat	1 25	a 0 00	St. Croix	11	a 12
Oats	45	a 50	Porto Rico	11	a 12
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	11	a
Rye	90	a 1 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry	12	a 12½	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼	a $2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2¼	a $2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2¾	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	15	a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light, market firm.

Cotton—During the latter part of the week sales were easily made at 9¼. The news by the Canada may make it fall back to former quotations.

Flour—No change to note, receipts fair.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 1 75, Scrape 75; Spirits 30.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 25, virgin 1 80, hard 1 25. Spirits 34. Rosin 1 05 to 1 10. Tar 1 40. Cotton 9¼ to 9½. 9 rafts Timber sold at 5 50 to 8 50.

At New York, Cotton was firm on Friday, with sales of 5,500 bales; middling uplands 10½. Southern Flour 7 62 to 9 00. Southern Wheat 1 75. Southern Corn 65. Spirits Turpentine 38.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line, March 29, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for S M Thomas, Stedman & Horne, C Black, Jas McPherson, Wm Woodward, L W Gorrell, E L Winslow, Drake, Parker & Co, Moffitt & Brown, Womack & Johnson, Wm Bow, M W McNair & Son, W H Carver, W Booth, Dr J Shaw, T B Tyson.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line, March 29, Str Rowan, with goods for Dye & Melver, J L Bryan, T J Johnson, A J O'Hanlon, H L Myrover, D Murphy, B Rose, Worth & Utley, H McDonald, W Bow, W J McDiarmid, M W Jessup, Stedman & Horne, P P Johnson, C E Leete, J O Boon & Co, H & E J Lilly, Troy & Marsh, J B Troy agent, W Booth, J Branin, Hyslop & Steed, J H Pritchett.

Banks' Line, March 28 and 29.—Strs. Scottish Chief and Brothers, with goods for W McIntyre, J W Regan, J Kyle, Moore & Bro, C Banks, G C Co, A G Thornton, D Murphy, H McLean, Worth & Utley, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 26.—Schr. Laura fm Shallotte, Ned Davis fm New York. 27.—Brigs Nina and L T Knight fm N York; Schrs. Emily and R W Brown fm N York, Matchless and George Henry fm Baltimore. 28.—Brig G Washington, fm Boston; Schrs. L Atwood frm N York, D Faust frm Philad, Caroline Elizabeth from Hyde. 29—Schr. E Randall fm Little River.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
⅞ to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Barèges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, ⅞ to 4-4, very cheap;
With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.
March 27, 1856. 91-tf

LATEST FROM NEW YORK!

ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!!

S. M. THOMAS

WOULD inform his friends, his numerous customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving, direct from head-quarters, the largest, cheapest, and best assorted Stock of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Mantillas, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, &c., ever offered by him. All of which have been selected with especial reference for the wants and taste of the People; and will be offered at a small advance on cost for CASH, or on time to prompt Buyers.

S. M. THOMAS,
Corner of Market and Gillespie Street.
March 31, 1856. 91*4t
Argus copy.

30 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES,

JUST received and for sale by
CHAS. BANKS.
March 29. 91-2w

20 BOXES CHEESE,

JUST received and for sale by
CHAS. BANKS.
March 29. 91-2w

45 BOXES FRESH CRACKERS,

JUST received and for sale by
CHAS. BANKS.
March 29. 91-2w

M. W. JESSUP

CANNOT attend the Greensborough Convention on account of his numerous debtors calling to settle. The remaining ones will please call immediately.
March 31. 91-2tpd

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE, } MARCH 31, 1856. }

AN INSTALMENT of 5 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company is called for, payable on the 1st day of May next; and also, Monthly calls of 5 per cent., until the 1st day of January 1857, when the whole amount will be due.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
31-1tmt1857

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 JUNIPER LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter, free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid.
G. H. MAKEPEACE.
March 27, 1856. 91-*3m

NOTICE.

MY wife MARY COLE, has left my bed and board without cause: This is therefore to forewarn any and all persons from trading with her, harboring or boarding her in any way, as I am determined not to pay any accounts she may make against me or pay her board.
STEPHEN COLE.
March 12, 1856. 91*1m

NEW SUPPLY OF

PURE White Lead, in Oil,—kegs of 50 lbs. and 25 lbs. each.

ALSO,

Linseed Oil; Sperm, Lamp and Tanner's Oil, of the best quality. For sale in quantities to suit.

B. ROSE.
March 31. 91-3t

For Sale in quantities to suit.

THOMASTOWN LIME.
Hydraulic Cement,
Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair.
Also, Agricultural Plaster in Casks.

B. ROSE.
March 31. 91-3t

"HERMILTON" FOR SALE.

THIS valuable tract of Land, known as the SHAW LAND, containing One Thousand Acres, more or less, is now offered for sale on terms the most favorable. Said Land is situated six miles north of Averasboro', six south of Barclaysville, and not exceeding three miles from two of the best Timber Landings on the River. No Timber has been taken from, or any boxes cut on, any portion of said Land. For density in pine growth, this Land is unsurpassed.

D. McN. McKAY.

Any person wishing information concerning said Land can obtain it by application to Mr. W. T. Rhodes, Mr. C. Caniday, or Mr. T. Avery.
March 29. 91*3t

EQUITY LAND SALE.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at Special Term, Feb'y 1856, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs. Janet A. McLaurin, I will expose to public Sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 12th day of May next, ONE TRACT OF LAND containing 125 Acres, in Cumberland county, on the east side of Cape Fear in Flea Hill District, about 5 miles from Town, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Sam'l Cain, D. McLaurin, and others. The said Land is valuable Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered.

Terms of Sale, 6 month's credit. Bond and approved security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
March 29. 91*3t
Carolinian 3 times.

REMEMBER!

H. R. PRICE,

Fashionable Tailor.

TAKES the liberty of informing the Public of Montgomery and Richmond Counties, that he has taken an office attached to the Store belonging to Messrs. Townsend, Steele & Co., PEKIN, Montgomery county. His matured experience will enable him to execute all orders entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, and in the most approved and fashionable style.

Every description of Gentlemen's Garments cut to order at the shortest notice.

Agent for Fowler & Wells's Phrenological and other publications.
Pekin, March 21, 1856. 91*6t

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

40, 80, 120 and 160 Acres

BOUGHT and the best Cash prices paid by Scott & Baldwin, Wilmington, N. C. Those who may have a Warrant will do well to see S. & B. before disposing of it.
March 26, 1856. 91*6ti

National Agricultural Warehouse,

PLOUGH MANUFACTORY,
MACHINERY DEPOT AND SEED STORE,
251 PEARL ST. near Fulton, **New York.**
JOHN JONES, Proprietor.

THE Subscriber being a practical Mechanic, and having many years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, would respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large and most complete assortment of the above Goods, which he offers for Sale at lower prices than any other House in the trade.

GUANO, BONEDUST, SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, PLASTER, AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.
March 29. 91-3m

Fresh Spring Goods.

J. A. PEMBERTON has just received a large and desirable Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY SILK GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Fig'd Summer Silks; Berages; Tissues; Crape de Paries; Chalies; Organdies, plain and in Robe Patterns; Emb'd, Flounced, Col'd and White Evening Dresses. A few Rich Col'd and Black Moir Antique Silks. A large and beautiful assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars, Sleeves, French Emb'd **Flirts,** Basques, &c.; Plain and Emb'd Crape **Shawls**—a few very superior; Emb'd Silk and Lace Mantles, &c.

Hats; Plain Straw and French Lace Bonnets; a few very superior Col'd and White Crape and Silk ditto, of the latest styles.

Particular attention is invited to a large and well assorted stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Men and Boys, made in the LATEST STYLES and WARRANTED WORKMANSHIP.

The above Stock was selected with great care, and embraces every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line. Buyers would do well to call and examine the above Stock before purchasing.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 26. 90-tf

A CARD.

MR ARCH'D N. McDONALD (late of the firm of Shemwell & McDonald) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he is now doing business with Mr. J. A. Pemberton, where he would be pleased to have them call and see him. Mr. P. has a very desirable stock of Fresh Goods, comprising everything in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress line which he will take great pleasure in exhibiting.
ARCH'D N. McDONALD.
March 26. 90-tf
Town papers copy.

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers,
Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
March 26. 90-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership existing between W. F. & E. F. Moore was dissolved on the 1st March, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm will please come forward and make payment: either party is authorised to settle.

W. F. MOORE,
E. F. MOORE.

The above business will be continued by W. F. & J. J. Moore, under the name and style of MOORE & BROTHER
March 27, 1856. 90-

A NEW WORK.

Gardening for the South.

BY W. N. White, of Athens, Georgia. A most complete manual for every department of Horticulture, embracing the Vegetable Garden and the Fruit Garden, adapted particularly to the Southern States. Price $1 25.

To be obtained of all Booksellers, or sent by us prepaid to any part of the Union on receipt of price.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers,
140 Fulton street, New York.
90-9t

Harpers' Magazine for April just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arundell.

In Duplin County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville.—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Issac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton.—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Banting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland County, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan.—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow County are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 87-3m

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS valuable property is now offered for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake county, at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road at Forestville and Huntsville. The Farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land—part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, 201 feet long by 55 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotary Boiler, one Fourdenier machine of excellent quality, which has turned off 3400 pounds of paper within 24 hours—together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of 18 feet water. There is a large Stock House attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundant supply of the purest wash-water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet long by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has three pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent circular saw. Timber can be rafted down the river from twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

March 10, 1856. 86-4s

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1283, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,685 00

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 31
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " "expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " "now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89 100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89	
" for Premiums received	6,103 28	
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50	
" for Rent	70 00	
		$7,288 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00	
" "Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00	
" "Salaries	1,550 00	
" "State Tax	100 00	
" "Contingent expenses	375 62	
" "Premiums returned	20 65	
		$4,346 27
Balance		$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40	
		$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-y

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

Spring Goods for 1856.

WE are now receiving an unusually large stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which we will sell very cheap for Cash, or on the usual time to Wholesale Buyers exclusively.

Our stock will consist of a general selection of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,
BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
With a great variety of notions

☞ Those owing us notes past due are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 17, 1856. 87-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving a large and desirable stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, BONNETS AND UMBRELLAS,

Which will be offered cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Those owing us debts of long standing, are earnestly requested to pay them.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1856. 87-4w

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

650 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855. 39-tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & pow'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned continues to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country. Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES,** embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano, for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 81tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER.

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29 40-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.

WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854 57-tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,
BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egerton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Onslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

LAW BOOKS.

WHARTON'S American Criminal Law, new and third Edition;
" Precedents of Indictments and Pleas;
" on the American Law of Homicide;
" Law Dictionary;
Morris on the Law of Replevin;
Troubat on Limited Partnership;
Wharton & Stile's American Medical Jurisprudence,

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 19.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

FOR SALE,

A FEW good FARM HORSES, apply soon to M. McKINNON.

Jan'y 26. 73-3m

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal [L. S.] of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan'y 24, 1856. 73-6m

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28, years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand: has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company will be held in the town of Haywood, on Thursday the 17th of April next.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.

Pittsboro', March 1. 83-tm

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

FOR RENT.

A VERY desirable Dwelling, recently built, with convenient out houses, near the business part of the town. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 20. 63-tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

March 12.

NEW BOOKS.

PRESCOTT'S History of Philip 2d: Life of Sidney Smith; Orchard's History of the Paptists; Mimic Life, by Mrs. Ritchie; Peter Parley's Adventures of Gilbert Go-Ahead; Balloon Travels of Robert Merry and his young Friends over various Countries in Europe; Widow Bedott Papers; Miss Bunkley's Testimony of an Escaped Nun, (the genuine book;) Mackey's Masonic Lexicon; Barnes's Prayers; Presbyterian Psalmodist; The Psalmist, small size; Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Bolmar's Perrin's Fables; Banker's Cases; Blotters; &c., &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, a few copies of the New Revisal. Price $4, *cash on delivery.*

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 21.

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.

Dec. 22. E. J. HALE & SON.

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, '56. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 69-tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2400** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.

March 16, 1856. 86-tf

CAUTION.

THE Subscribers caution all persons from trading for any Turpentine receipts, or any other kind of receipts against us, held by JOHN R. McLEOD, as they have been all paid up.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.

Harnett County, March 22, 1856. 1864pd

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

March 17, 1856. 87-3pd

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.

Feb'y 15, 1856. 79-6m

9,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber in Montgomery County, N. C. timbered mostly with long leaf pine; is good Mining, Farming and Turpentine lands. Cheap for Cash or Negroes.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on said Land after this date without my permission.

NATHAN BYRD.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 25, 1856. [79-2m

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 05-tf

FOUND,

AT my Horse lot, 6th March, 1856, thirteen miles West of Fayetteville, on Little River, a DARK BAY HORSE, middle size, rides freely, shod before. Which the owner can have by calling and giving satisfactory evidence. THOS. MONROE.

March 14, 1856. 87-tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will inserre his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing,** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-3

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Keys.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62-6m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

Macaulay's History of England, vols.

3d and 4th. Also, 4 vols. complete in one. Various editions of the above standard work.

Feb. 11. E. J. HALE & SON.